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## Hawaiian Gazette.

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## SEVEN MILLIONS

Of American Citizens Gather to  
Honor Admiral Dewey.

METROPOLIS CONCOURS IN COLOR

The Nation's Hero Modestly Re-  
ceives the Encomiums of a  
Grateful People.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Dewey is  
home. Just as silently as he stole by  
Corregidor Island and the Spanish  
guns at the outer Manila harbor on  
the morning of May 1st last year he  
and the Olympia came out of the mists  
of the ocean this morning into the  
outer harbor of New York.

There is a Dewey way of doing things  
and it is different from any other  
man's way. Washington and New  
York agreed last night that the Ad-  
miral must be fully 600 miles off the  
Atlantic coast, when, as a matter of  
fact, stemming at the rate of nine knots  
an hour, he was but a hundred miles  
away. The people were at their  
breakfast tables, the city was hardly  
awake, when up from the Hook came  
the message: "Olympia sighted." The  
sensation was as great as if it were  
time of war and the signals had flashed:  
"The enemy's fleet in sight." Rain  
fell during the night and the morning  
was cloudy. Off Sandy Hook was veiled  
upon veil of drifting mist. The shift-  
ing winds had made the sea nasty and  
it promised to be a stormy day. Fish-  
ing craft and merchandise-laden  
schooners miles out caught through  
the gloom a faint glimpse of what they  
took to be a huge steamer slowly work-  
ing her way into the harbor. True, she  
saw a little blue flag on which were  
four stars but in the half light and  
half darkness it was impossible for  
them to make out that she was the  
famed Olympia. They passed her, not  
knowing that she was bearing home to  
a grateful people the greatest sea  
fighter of modern times.

Somewhat different this from the  
home-coming of Caesar, Titus or Na-  
poleon. No galleons in the train of  
this swift-winged cruiser, bearing  
weeping captives and the plunder of  
the lands and homes of other people;  
no marks of triumph over the Spanish  
dead left buried in the waters of Ma-  
nila bay; no pomp of entrance with the  
puffed-up consciousness of victory—  
just the plain, simple home-coming of  
George Dewey in the same unostenta-  
tious manner that he departed months  
ago.

At Sandy Hook lookout the ever  
vigilant watchman, eager to detect the  
first sign of incoming vessels, was  
straining his eyes to the east when into  
his line of vision came the gray out-  
lines of two stacks from which was  
belching black smoke. Now out of the  
mist came the prow of a ship far dif-  
ferent in contour from that of an ocean  
liner. To his mate the watcher shout-  
ed: "That's a man-of-war!" Then he  
hesitated for a moment before he fairly  
yelled: "By ———, it's the Olympia!"  
He could not say more. He was as  
dumfounded as were the citizens of  
New York when his message came to  
them: "Dewey and the Olympia off  
Sandy Hook and coming in."

At Scotland Light the night watchers  
were trembling with excitement. They  
could scarcely believe their eyes as  
they wandered over the blue Admiral's  
flag and realized that the Olympia was  
upon them with the same suddenness  
that she descended upon Montojo on a  
May morning not so long ago. But  
there she was, the water foaming at  
her bow, the jack tars skipping over  
the deck, the Admiral and his dog Bob  
above the deck and Lamberton by his  
side. One of the watchers turned the  
steam siren whistle loose and its wild  
scream apprised all on board the Olym-  
pia that they were recognized and wel-  
comed. Then the big bell of the Scot-  
land Light began to boom and the  
crew of the lightship rushed on deck  
half clad, madly waving their arms and  
cheering. These tollers of the sea  
were the first to greet Dewey, and judg-  
ing by his nature, he probably appre-  
ciated their greeting more than that  
which swollen Tammany gave him in  
the afternoon. The Mackay-Benno,  
cable boat next sighted the Olympia  
and gave her a greeting and sent new  
word to the city that Dewey was at  
home.

From the peak of the Olympia flew  
the long pennant, which, in nautical  
language means, "Homeward bound."  
Up in the light of the coming dawn  
came the passenger steamer Sandy

Hook from the Atlantic Highlands.  
She was bound for New York, but  
changed her course so as to come near  
the Olympia. Her whistle gave four  
blasts and her flag was dipped.

The Olympia answered by dipping  
the Admiral's pennant. Her crew gave  
wild cheers in answer to those which  
came from the Sandy Hook, while one  
of the jacks in his excitement threw  
his cap so high in the air and so clear  
of the Olympia that it fell upon the  
deck of the Sandy Hook and was joy-  
fully kept as a souvenir.

Admiral Dewey was on the bridge,  
just where he stood when directing the  
Manila fight. To the salutes of the  
passengers of the Sandy Hook he raised  
his cap. All kinds of greetings  
reached his ears from his enthusiastic  
countrymen.

with tremendous vigor, began to clean  
decks and polish brasswork. Just as  
the Olympia slipped her anchor the  
rain ceased and the clouds broke.  
Away in the northwest radiantly ap-  
peared a rainbow. "Dewey's good  
luck," some one shouted. "Yes," said  
another, "Dewey's rainbow."

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Tonight a  
long line of warships, quick and open,  
their white sides gleaming as  
thousands of lights are reflected from  
shore and bay, swing idly at anchor off  
Tompkinsville anchorage. The com-  
prise the ships of the North Atlantic  
squadron, with the famed Olympia and  
the famous Dewey at their head. To-  
morrow they will lead the grandest pa-  
rade of craft in the history of New  
York harbor, and by 5 o'clock to-mor-  
row evening will have been received  
and cheered by 7,000,000 visitors and  
natives who are now thronging the  
streets until they are impassable and  
crowding hotels and private houses.  
On the eve of the first great event of



ADMIRAL GEORGE DEWEY, U. S. N.

The Sandy Hook steamer Monmouth  
ran close to the Olympia, with Captain  
Martin's eyes bulging out as he ex-  
claimed: "It's the Olympia sure  
enough." The Monmouth ran so close  
to the flagship that the Admiral could  
be heard to say to her cheering pas-  
sengers, "Thank you." He was dress-  
ed in blue, a neat service blouse with  
the broad sleeve stripes of the Ad-  
miral's rank. His cap was fatigue,  
with its wreath of golden oak leaves  
on the visor. He looked the picture of  
good health, although his hair and  
mustache are pure white. Repeatedly  
he bowed to the people on the Mon-  
mouth, while the whistles dinned and  
the flagship's band played, "Oh, Ain't  
I Glad to Get Out of the Wilderness."  
"Boom, bang, boom!" rang out the  
guns at Fort Hancock. The men on  
duty there knew the Admiral was com-  
ing in. Seventeen times guns rang out  
over land and sea, giving the Admiral's  
salute. The Olympia slightly veered  
in her course and then her rapid-fire  
guns—the deadly guns of Manila bay—  
answered back.

The Olympia kept on her course tow-  
ard the southwest spit buoy, where it  
was evident she intended to cast an-  
chor. Tugs, excursion steamers and  
yachts were following in her wake and  
all making a frightful noise. The Ad-  
miral remained on the bridge, often  
raising his hat to the salutes, some-  
times talking with Lamberton, some-  
times laughing. The yacht Teresa ran  
close to the Olympia and ran up in  
flags the signal, "F. D. C. S." This  
means "Welcome." The Olympia an-  
swered "R. S. J."—"Thanks."

Sir Thomas Lipton was on the Ter-  
esa, with John Butler, C. Siedenber-  
g and George Grogan. Near the buoy for  
which the Olympia was heading lay the  
Shamrock. Sir Thomas' party claimed  
to be the first to see the Olympia, but  
there are fifty others to make the same  
claim, and it does not matter much  
to whom the honor belongs. Dewey is  
home.

When Fort Hancock fired her first  
gun as the Olympia swept past Dewey  
was noticed to start by those who were  
closely watching him from other ves-  
sels. It was singular, but true, that  
before he had such a salute been  
fired from those guns behind the sand  
dunes for a naval officer. Dewey  
seemed to realize that it was a special  
compliment and quickly gave an order.  
One of the junior officers ran to obey  
it. The men were piped to quarters  
and the Olympia slowed down. Her  
crew—all but those at the guns—  
ranged themselves along the rail. Then  
the Olympia's guns spoke, and after  
that her jacks cheered, Dewey waved  
his hat and the soldiers on land yelled  
like madmen.

The Olympia came to anchor at the  
southwest spit buoy, about a mile and  
a half from the Government pier at  
Sandy Hook, four miles northeast of  
the Atlantic Highlands and eighteen  
miles from the Battery. She had  
scarcely anchored when her crew,

the program of New York's reception  
to the Admiral there is but one thing  
which causes uneasiness, and that is  
the weather. According to official  
forecasts, showers and high winds  
will prevail tomorrow, and although  
this unwelcome prophecy disheartens  
a few many point to the fact that in  
numerous instances Weather Bureau  
prognostications have been directly  
contrary to actual conditions, and  
these hope for a cooler, bracing at-  
mosphere and a cloudless sky.

Great preparations were making to-  
day in the fleet, getting the warships  
in readiness for the parade. Sailors,  
swung out over the sides of their ves-  
sels on platforms, were awailing  
down the ships until they were as  
bright and new-looking as it was pos-  
sible to make them. Electricians were  
at work on all the ships putting up  
lights for tomorrow night's illumina-  
tion, when the fleet will lie off Grant's  
tomb and witness the fireworks. The  
name of each vessel in the fleet will be  
spelled out in large electric letters in  
some prominent place above the upper  
deck, and there will be a dazzling play  
of blinding searchlights all over Har-  
lem and vicinity.

The city and environs display mil-  
lions of yards of bunting and wear  
their neatest holiday dress; thousands  
of lights have been strung through  
streets and in buildings; triumphal  
arches have been erected and there is  
to be a magnificent display of tomor-  
row night that anticipation centers. It  
will show Dewey in his element. It  
will show him on the feet cruiser Olympia,  
upon which he led the way into Ma-  
nila bay, and however gorgeous the  
night carnivals and elaborate and im-  
pressive the land demonstrations the  
naval show is the most attractive fea-  
ture of the fête in honor of Dewey and  
his fighters.

It will be the largest thing of the  
kind ever attempted here, and if a  
tremendous success. Hundreds of ves-  
sels, ranging in size from the giant  
battleships of the North Atlantic squa-  
dron to the trim little launches, and  
hundreds more will figure. The task  
of keeping them in order will be a  
most difficult one, but it is in the hands  
of Fighting Bob Evans, who has  
agreed to police the parade, and his  
name seems an assurance of success.

New York was never so crowded.  
There is not a single hotel or rooming  
house in the city which has a single  
apartment left, and thousands of pri-  
vate houses have been temporarily  
converted into hotels. Hundreds of  
trains have poured into the town to-  
day, and every one has been filled with  
passengers. The estimates of the num-  
ber of visitors in the city tonight vary  
from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000. A big  
crowd will come tomorrow, and it is  
freely predicted that in the neigh-  
hood of 7,000,000 people will line the  
shores of Manhattan and Staten Is-  
lands and the Jersey shore. The as-  
semblage promises to be one of the  
most notable in the history of the  
world.

Tonight the principal thoroughfares  
were simply congested, and street rail-  
way traffic was seriously impeded. The  
decorations are the most elaborate that  
were ever undertaken. The Dewey  
arch at Madison Square is not yet  
fully completed, but its beauty shows

## THE CLASH COMING

It Seems as if Britons and Boers  
Must Surely Fight.

WAR PREPARATIONS HURRIED

Everything Points to War as the In-  
evitable Outcome of Present Ne-  
gotiations—Press Comment.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—A dispatch to  
the Daily Mail from Charlestown says:  
Commander is proceeding in the  
Wakkerstram district and probably  
throughout the Transvaal. Two thou-  
sand burghers are assembled at Wak-  
kerstram, which is eight miles from  
the Natal border and eleven from  
Laings Nek. Twelve hundred have  
been ordered to Sandspil, thirteen  
miles west of the Natal border, where  
they will meet the Orange Free State  
Artillery, which has been lying low  
in this neighborhood for a fortnight.

The Pretoria correspondent of the  
Daily Telegraph says: The Trans-  
vaal executives are absorbed in war  
preparations. Many Boers oppose ag-  
gressive action on religious grounds.  
There have been local thunderstorms  
and rains at Johannesburg and in  
various parts of the Orange Free  
State.

The Daily News, which appeals to  
the Government to await President  
Kruger's reply before sending a sec-  
ond dispatch, says: "If, as has been  
asserted on behalf of the Transvaal, all  
trouble would have been avoided had  
Mr. Chamberlain's dispatch last Fri-  
day said 'convention' instead of con-  
ventions, we do not believe a British  
Cabinet would decline to clear the mat-  
ter up. It is for President Kruger to  
speak. If it is, indeed, only a matter  
of a consonant, for we are convinced  
that it is in his power to get the con-  
sonant cut out."

The Daily Chronicle says: We un-  
derstand, on the best authority, that  
the delay attending the Boer reply is  
due to hopes still entertained by the  
Transvaal of a peaceful settlement.  
The Boers distrust Mr. Chamberlain.  
They fear that if they were to make  
concessions he will only increase his  
demands. Therefore, they have been  
trying to approach Lord Salisbury  
directly. They trust the Premier as  
much as they distrust the Colonial  
Secretary, and if Lord Salisbury would  
give a pledge that the golden bridge  
was meant seriously they would ven-  
ture upon it. We regret to say that  
this last effort has been broken down,  
since Lord Salisbury cannot go behind  
Mr. Chamberlain without creating a  
Cabinet crisis.

It is deplorable, nevertheless, that  
State etiquette should be "strong  
enough to obstruct the path of peace."  
We hope it is not true that Mr. Cham-  
berlain intends to demand disarmament,  
a heavy indemnity and the with-  
drawal of Dr. Leyds, which could only  
result in war.

The paper suggests that the Orange  
Free State should appeal for arbitra-  
tion under the arrangements concluded  
at The Hague.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The decision of  
the Volksraad of the Orange Free  
State to join with the Transvaal in  
the event of hostilities, although fully  
expected, is the leading news today  
and will naturally stiffen the Boers'  
independent attitude. The Raad's resolu-  
tion has made the brotherhood of  
arms between the Transvaal and the  
Orange Free State, of which hitherto  
there was only a strong probability,  
an absolute certainty, and the British  
will have to face the situation. The  
Volksraad's resolution was as follows:

"The Raad having read paragraph 2  
of the President's speech, and the official  
documents and correspondence  
submitted therewith; having regard  
for the strained state of affairs  
throughout the whole of South Africa,  
which has arisen in consequence of the  
difference between the Imperial Gov-  
ernment and the Government of the  
Transvaal, which threatens to lead to  
hostilities, the calamitous consequence  
of which to the white inhabitants will  
be immeasurable; being convinced  
with the Transvaal by the closest ties  
of blood and confederacy, and stand-  
ing with the Imperial Government, and  
fearing that should war break out a  
hatred between the European races  
will be born which will arrest and re-  
tard the peaceful development of all  
the States and colonies of Africa and  
develop a distrust of the future."

"Feeling that the solemn duty rests  
upon it of doing everything possible to  
avoid the shedding of blood, consider-  
ing that the Transvaal Government  
during its negotiations with the Impe-  
rial Government, which have extended  
over several months, has made every  
endeavor to arrive at a peaceful solu-  
tion of the differences raised by the

allies of the Transvaal and taken up  
by the Imperial Government as its  
own cause, which endeavors have un-  
fortunately had only this result—that  
British troops were concentrated on  
the border of the Transvaal and are  
still being strengthened.

"Resolved, That we instruct the Gov-  
ernment to still use every means to  
maintain and insure peace, and in a  
peaceful manner contribute toward the  
solution of the existing difficulties,  
providing it be deemed not violating  
the honor and principles of the Free  
State and the Transvaal, and wishing  
the Ministry to make known its opin-  
ion that there exists no cause for war,  
and that war against the Transvaal is  
now undertaken or occasioned by the  
Imperial Government will morally be  
a war against the whole white popula-  
tion of Africa, and in its consequences  
criminal, for, come what may, the  
Free State will honestly and faithfully  
fulfill its obligations toward the Trans-  
vaal by virtue of the political alliance  
between the two republics."

Intense excitement continues to pre-  
vail at Pretoria, where, apparently, it  
is believed that there is no escape from  
war. The Commission appointed to  
consider the matter reported today as  
to what officials are necessary to carry  
on the Government in the event of war  
and fixing their salaries.

The field cornet at Pretoria is again  
serving out rifles, commanding is  
actively proceeding, and all prepara-  
tions are being made to take the field.  
An Englishman named Robertson  
has been arrested at Johannesburg  
charged with high treason. He is al-  
leged to have enlisted recruits for the  
Imperial Light Horse.

The burghers are getting uneasy at  
the concentration of British troops be-  
tween Ladysmith and Laings Nek,  
especially at Glencoe and Dundee.  
The nominal reason for the concentra-  
tion is the protection of the Dundee  
coal fields, but the burghers shrewdly  
suspect that the real reason is the  
formation of a force which will ad-  
vance across the Transvaal frontier at  
Vryheid as soon as war is declared.  
The Boers do not intend to be caught  
napping, and are now massing around  
Vryheid, not, however, merely as a  
protective measure, but to be prepared,  
unless the British re-enforcements  
across the border cease, to make a  
dash in force through a portion of Eu-  
land, crossing the Buffalo river at a  
point below Rorke's Drift, and then  
point below Rorke's Drift, and then  
seizing the railroad, cut off the British  
garrison at Dundee and Ladysmith  
from the south, which would not only  
interrupt the British lines of commu-  
nication but would seriously interfere  
with a forward movement. In order  
to watch this portion of the railroad  
exposed to a Boer invasion, a British  
post will be established at Rorke's  
Drift.

A dispatch from Mafeking, in British  
Bechuanaland, just across the  
Transvaal border, says a stream of  
destitute people is arriving there from  
Johannesburg.

A British infantry detachment, with  
some engineers, has arrived at Deaar,  
southwest of the Orange Free State,  
and an important railroad junction. Ex-  
tensive fortifications will be thrown  
up there, and the town will be made  
the base of operations from that side  
against the Orange Free State or the  
Transvaal. More troops will shortly  
arrive at Deaar.

From Cape Town comes the news  
that at a meeting of the Ministerialists  
there it was unanimously resolved to  
petition Queen Victoria, deprecating  
the idea of war and urging a joint  
inquiry into the effect of the Transvaal  
franchise act, as proposed by the Im-  
perial Government August 3 and ac-  
cepted by President Kruger.

A cable dispatch to the Times from  
Cape Town says: "The Boers would  
have taken the initiative by now but  
for the scarcity of water, the rains not  
yet being sufficient. Probably there  
will be great difficulties in providing  
food supplies for the people remaining  
at Johannesburg after hostilities have  
commenced. Several responsible peo-  
ple here who have clung to the belief  
in an ultimate peaceful settlement now  
regard war as inevitable."

The Birmingham Post says: "Two  
cargoes of arms and ammunition leave  
Hamburg or Rotterdam Friday for the  
Transvaal, comprising 50,000 improv-  
ed Mausers, 500,000 cartridges and sev-  
eral mortars for dynamite charges."  
As the second battalion of Grenadi-  
ers embarked on a transport at Gil-  
braltar for London this afternoon they  
received a "hurry call," ordering them  
to proceed to the Cape, for which place  
they start tomorrow.

Death of Wm. Huddy.

Died at 1:30 a. m. yesterday at Ka-  
mahameha School Wm. Huddy, age 17.  
Death was caused by meningitis follow-  
ing measles. Deceased was well liked  
by pupils and teachers. He was a  
bright and capable boy, giving prom-  
ise of usefulness and success. The  
funeral will take place Monday, Octo-  
ber 9, from Bishop Memorial Chapel.  
The boy's home was at Kilauea, Kauai,  
and the remains will be sent to that  
place.

MAY CHALLENGE LABORI.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—Deputy Millevoye  
has challenged M. Labori to take the  
responsibility for the authenticity of  
an interview published by a New York  
paper, and says that if Labori acknowl-  
edges the statements reported to him  
in the interview as true he asks repa-  
ration at arms. Millevoye winds up  
by declaring that this time Labori will  
have the balls of the pistol will get be-  
made of cork, openly intending to in-  
sult the lawyer by the inference that  
the shooting at Rennes was prearranged.

(Continued on Page Four.)



## BOARD OF HEALTH

Hear Attorneys for Chinese Who  
Want to Raise Hogs.

## CONFISCATED OPIUM UP AGAIN

Several Leading Grocers Sued on the  
Issue of Catnaps Which Contain  
Salicylic Acid.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon there were present Attorney General Cooper, Drs. Day, Emerson and D. Kellipio, Secretary Wilcox and Agent Reynolds.

President Cooper stated that the special object of the meeting was to hear the attorneys for Chinese engaged in raising hogs.

Attorney Cathcart was called on first. He said the object of the attorneys engaged was to endeavor, if possible, to procure some modification of the recent order excluding the raising of swine within four miles of the post-office. Judge Davidson would speak at length on the subject.

Judge Davidson detailed a visit he had made to a certain place on Kinau street where he had seen a number of hogs and children playing together under the house. He thought it probable that the board had made its sweeping order from reports on a few isolated cases like this. With regard to the Chinese engaged in the business of raising hogs, he desired to call attention to the manifest injustice which would be done to a large number of industrious and law-abiding citizens. The business of keeping hogs within a reasonable distance of town is altered in the cleaning up of a large amount of garbage from the town, which otherwise would cost householders a large sum to have removed. If the business of hog-raising was stopped this refuse from restaurants and private families would have to be removed at great expense instead of free of charge as at present. He had visited Waikeiki the day before and had been surprised at the very clean condition of the pig-pens. He thought the bad odors prevailing in that district arose from the duck-wallows and rush-ponds rather than from the pig-pens. He would suggest that the hog-raising was a necessity here. The Chinese lived almost entirely on pork and it was necessary for them to have it. The raising of pigs here was also an industry that should be encouraged, as it kept money in the country that would otherwise go to California for importing pork on ice. The pigs he saw yesterday were so clean that they might have been wiped with a pocket handkerchief without smirching it. He thought that a system of police regulations with the issuing of permits would accomplish all the ends desired by the board, instead of by such a sweeping ordinance as the one adopted.

President Cooper called the attention of Judge Davidson to the rule adopted, which did not absolutely prohibit the keeping of hogs, but under certain conditions the business could be carried on, provided it was with the permission of the board. The parties concerned could prepare their applications, which would be submitted to the agents of the board and if approved permits might be granted.

Representatives of all the leading grocery firms were present with regard to the recent order of the board forbidding the sale of catnaps containing salicylic acid.

Fred. Lewis of Lewis & Co. stated that he did not know of any place in the United States where these catnaps were forbidden to be sold. These goods were purchased in the open market; they were freely sold in San Francisco, where the health authorities were very particular about food products. He thought that it would be time to stop the sale of these articles when somebody complained or when somebody was made ill. Had anybody been made ill by use of any of these brands of salicylic acid or some other similar preservative was almost necessary to make these articles keep, especially in such a climate as this.

Food Inspector Shrey, in reply to questions, said the sale of catnaps containing salicylic acid was forbidden by law in some States—Ohio and Massachusetts.

F. L. Waldron of T. H. Davies & Co. thought that no distinction had been made between beer and catnaps. There was no doubt that the presence of salicylic acid in beer was harmful because of the large quantity drank. With catnaps, however, it was different. The amount of catnap eaten at any one time would be so small that no harm would ensue from its use.

Dr. Wood maintained that it was not necessary to use salicylic acid as a preservative in catnap or anything else. Goods properly sterilized would keep indefinitely. Milk could be preserved by sterilization so as to keep for ages.

Mr. Lewis said that Honolulu grocers were disposed to assist the Board of Health in its endeavors to have only pure goods sold. The salicylic acid problem was a new one to them and they had been taken somewhat by surprise by the action of the board.

Dr. Day explained that the continued use of salicylic acid was injurious to the human system. A bottle of catnap would contain, perhaps, as near as could be ascertained by the analysis, two grains to the ounce or about thirty grains to a bottle.

Dr. Emerson said that the danger arose from taking a little salicylic acid in catnap, a little more in beer and a little more in something else. In this way a man absorbed such quantities as to be harmful.

Dr. Day said it was injurious in that it did in the human stomach just what

it did in the catnap bottle. It preserved the food in the stomach instead of allowing it to be dissolved by the gastric juices of the stomach. It was injurious in this way, outside of its effects as a medicine.

Inspector Shrey said there were two kinds of the acid, the true kind made from oil of wintergreen, which was very expensive and an artificial kind which was the one used commercially. This in itself contained a harmful ingredient, worse than the acid itself.

Mr. Wolters of Hackfeld & Co. suggested that the order might be modified so as to allow of the stocks on hand and on the way being disposed of, with the understanding that no more of the brands be ordered.

Dr. Day thought the suggestion a good one. The grocers were innocent holders of large quantities of these goods and should not be made to suffer.

Mr. Wolters and Mr. Lewis thought there would be no objection on the part of dealers to putting a label on each case or bottle saying that it contained salicylic acid.

Dr. Day moved that the dealers be allowed to sell the stocks on hand and on the way, with the condition that a label be placed on the box or bottle containing the words "This catnap contains salicylic acid."

This was amended by Dr. Wood to allow the dealers until January 1 to dispose of their present stocks and passed unanimously.

President Cooper said it was necessary to adopt some uniform regulation with regard to the numerous petitions that would likely be received from Chinese who wished to continue the keeping of hogs within the 4-mile limit. He thought that a set of blanks should be prepared by the clerk on which the applications could be made. A fee would also have to be charged to cover the expenses of the agent of the board who would have to examine the premises and report thereon to the board.

On motion the clerk was authorized to procure suitable blanks on which all applications for permits to keep hogs within the 4-mile limit must be made. These will be filed by the clerk in the order of their reception upon the payment of a fee of \$2. They will then be handed to the agent of the board for the particular district, who will examine the conditions existing at the place and report to the board his opinion as to whether hogs should be kept in the place or not. The board reserves the right to reject, modify or approve the reports of the agents at regular meetings.

President Cooper next called attention to the state of the various appropriations under which the board was running, some of which were at a very low ebb.

One bid for supplying the leper settlement with beef cattle was opened. This was from the Parker ranch, and was not in accordance with the tenders asked for. An offer was made to supply beef cattle until March 31 at \$20 per head delivered at Kawaihae. This being the possible source of obtaining the beef required a motion was made that it be accepted.

The next matter brought up by the president was an old bone of contention—confiscated opium in the Customhouse. Minister Cooper stated that there was now on hand 3,775 half-pound tins of opium, besides three buckets full and a large quantity of opium pills, and a general discussion ensued as to what should be done with it.

President Cooper announced that he was in favor of having it sold, after due advertising here and in San Francisco, with the condition that the purchaser remove it from the country forthwith. This would give the authorities a chance to capture it again when it was brought back. The money valuation was about \$6 a tin and there was too much money to throw into the sea.

Agent Reynolds thought it would be a good idea to sell the opium at once and put the money into some of the badly demoralized Board of Health appropriations.

Dr. Day said the previous record of the board and the general views of the Government were opposed to recognizing any traffic in opium of any kind. To sell the opium, as suggested by Mr. Cooper, would be a new departure which should be well considered before being entered on.

President Cooper remarked that the time was coming when traffic in opium would have to be recognized under the United States revenue laws.

After some further discussion the matter went over without any positive action.

On the motion of Dr. Emerson the board went into executive session at 5:15 p. m., after appointing Collector General Stackable a special agent of the Board of Health to take charge of the opium until some definite arrangement for its disposition was arrived at.

## Death of Dr. Corwin.

Dr. Corwin, a former pastor of the old Fort Street Church, died recently in Chicago at the age of 74. He was born in Orange County, N. Y., in 1825, graduated at Williams with the class of 1848, and from the Union Theological Seminary in 1851. He served churches in Jamestown, N. Y., Jacksonville, Ill., Racine, Wis. But the pastorate of which he spoke most frequently, and which he deemed the most useful was that of the First Church, Honolulu, which he held from 1858 to 1868. He left Racine, his last pastorate, some years ago to become financial agent of the Chicago Theological Seminary. For three or four years prior to his last illness he had devoted himself to lecturing, literary work and preaching, as opportunity offered.

## MANY THANKS.

"I wish to express my thanks to the manufacturers of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, for having put on the market such a wonderful medicine," says W. W. Massingill, of Beaumont, Texas. There are many thousands of mothers whose children have been saved from attacks of dysentery and cholera infantum who must also feel thankful. It is for sale by all druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

## CHINESE REBELS

Rout Imperial Troops  
With Great Loss.

Five Hundred Reported Slain After  
Being Led into an Ambuscade of  
Artillery by the Insurgents.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 23.—The quarrel between the rival dynasties at Saichu, China, has, according to advices by tonight's Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamer, reached the point of a field engagement, in which the Imperial forces, although they greatly outnumbered the revolutionists, were defeated with heavy fatalities. The so-called bandits had entrenched themselves in the West river district, and the Nankai magistrate, Captain Yang, was ordered by his viceroy to disperse them. This he essayed to do with a force of 500 local troops, 300 men of the Ngai regiment and 200 others.

These were led into an ambuscade by their wily opponents, who had mounted forty-four pieces of artillery, which they used with signal effect. More than 500 of the Imperial troops, or one-half of the brigade, were left dead on the field, and not two score escaped being wounded. The victorious rebels, who lost less than sixty, all told, subsequently fired all the villages in the district. Four regiments of Black Flags, under Liu Yungfu, have now taken the field against them co-operating with the gunboats Kwong Yuen, Kwanglee, Ching Kiang and Kungong.

## A SOCIETY EVENT.

Mrs. Wilder's Reception at Eakbank Last Night.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

"Eakbank," the beautiful residence of Mrs. E. K. Wilder, on Judd street, last night resembled a scene from fairyland. The spacious front lawn was entirely surrounded with Japanese and Chinese lanterns, while under a large awning immediately in front of the entrance porch, was stationed the Government band, which, under the baton of Professor Berger, discoursed its sweetest music as though to give color to the scene.

The interior of the building was charmingly decorated with flags and evergreens artistically entwined with floral effects—the work of James McGuire, who certainly is a master of the art of transforming things mundane into things ethereal.

The occasion for this display was the reception given by Mrs. Wilder in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Horace J. Craft and Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Wilder.

After the reception the guests devoted themselves, some to dancing in the large parlor to the music of the band stationed outside, and others to the delights of parlor games on the cool lawn adjoining.

Those present were mostly intimate friends of the family and the affair was more of a family gathering on a large scale than an ordinary public reception. Quite a large number of prominent society people were present, nevertheless. Like all social affairs under Mrs. Wilder's supervision this was eminently a success.

## Simplicity of Science.

Science is always simple. It's only quackery that juggles with jargon. Medical treatment of the past dealt with "simples," the pure vegetable remedies provided by Nature. Sagwa is compounded of simples. It is purely vegetable. It is scientific, because it is based on the known curative properties of the herbs, roots, barks and gums which it contains. It is the most efficient blood purifier and blood builder known. Ninety per cent of diseases begin in the blood, and 90 per cent of diseases are curable by the prompt and proper use of Sagwa. It expels from the blood all the corrupting and corroding elements and builds up a new body with new blood. There is no substitute for Kickapoo Indian Sagwa. Hobson Drug Co., agents for Kickapoo Indian Remedies.

## SYMPATHY FOR THE BOERS.

Russian Press Comment on the Transvaal Crisis.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 23.—Believing that war between Great Britain and the Transvaal is imminent, most of the Russian newspapers make no attempt to conceal their sympathy for the Boers. The Novoye Vremya raises the question of the maintenance of the Suez canal as an international waterway if the whole of East Africa, from Cairo to Cape of Good Hope, is to be formed into a compact British Colony. The Novost comments in bitter terms on "England's grab policy," and warns her that the war would not be a triumphal march.

## TITLED BRITONS THERE.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Lord Chief Justice Charles Russell, Lord Charles Hersford and the Right Hon. Arnold Morley of England, will be Chicago's guests on October 9. They will be in New York at the time of the yacht races and will come to Chicago with the Earl of Minto. Postmaster Gordon has received definite assurance of the acceptance of invitations extended. Lord Russell will respond to a toast at the Chicago day banquet.



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EXTRA FINE LINE OF NICE  
Stylish Phaetons  
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A Nice Lot of Business Buggies  
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THE BUNION SHOE  
MADE BY  
HEYWOOD.

The "Bunion Shoe" is the only shoe in the world that will fit the foot with a bunion or an enlarged joint.

Plenty of room for enlarged joints, closely fitting elsewhere. This describes, in a few words, shoes made on the Bunion Last.

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Owing to the immense increase of work in these lines, we have been compelled to augment our force of first class workmen, thus enabling us to execute our work in less time and considerably cheaper than ever before. . . . .

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Complete Plant  
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we turn out work  
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No Book  
is too old to be  
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Write for prices and description of  
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CROCKERY,  
GLASSWARE,  
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UTENSILS OF ALL KINDS.

We have a large and well-selected stock and are desirous of increasing our business with the other islands. Your correspondence and orders will be carefully attended to.

Having a professional packer, we can always insure you against any breakage.

When our catalogue is ready we will send you one.

Write for it now stating what articles you want.

Complete outfit of CROCKERY GLASS, CUTLERY and KITCHEN UTENSILS, including STOVE. . . \$50.00  
Sets of Crockery in four patterns, 54 pieces . . . . . \$7.99  
Fine Blown Tumblers . . . . . 75c doz.  
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All lines 5 per cent off if you pay cash.

You will be surprised how much you can save by sending us your orders.

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LIMITED.  
IMPORTERS OF  
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Sole Agents:  
JEWEL STOVES—for coal or wood.  
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BEST BLUE FLAME WICKLESS OIL STOVES.  
PRIMUM OIL STOVES.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Clarke's  
Blood  
Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RE-TOKER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Eczema, Eruptions, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores.  
Cures Sores on the Neck.  
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Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.  
Cures Glandular Swellings.  
Cures the Blood from all impure Matter.  
From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the blood, and restores the system to its normal state. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 50, each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 15s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases.

—BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDERS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"Blood Mixture."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unscrupulous vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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The Aetna Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.  
The Alliance Assurance Co., of Boston.







## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1900

## THE DARK HORSE

If the Hon. Sam Parker is to be classified as a "dark horse" in the race for the governorship, he must not be discouraged from doing his best in the race. A part of the local press will put the iron into his soul by telling him that he is "grossly insulted" by the Advertiser and urge him to do foolish things. But he must keep up his courage. He will find, on reviewing the biographies of eminent men on the Mainland, from Washington down to the latest candidate, that if the opinions of the opposition press are true, the public officials are usually "traitors," "thieves," "renegades," "fools" and "idiots." If he is independent, the press will be sure to treat him, as he treats his own cattle once a year. It will lasso him, throw him down, and brand him on the thigh as "an American." If he places one out of the boys in office, all the other boys will at once call him a political traitor.

If the Honorable Sam. Parker should be appointed governor, he will find out, that there have been scores of American governors whose records have been so bad that he could not excel them in wickedness, even if he tried to.

The administration of public affairs in these islands, before the Overthrow, was at no time as bad as it has been, and now is, in some of the great American States. As the Hon. Mr. Parker was at one time a part of the monarchical system here, he will not find it necessary to distress himself with too pronounced a virtuous administration, if the President should appoint him, because he can have, for the asking, numerous examples of conspicuous depravity among the American statesmen. Every Democrat will tell him that every Republican governor is dishonest, and every Republican will tell him that every Democratic governor ought to be in jail for misbehavior. If he permits himself to run as a "dark horse" for the Governorship cup, and he wins it, he will find it filled with bitter stuff, only political swipes.

## QUEER LAWS.

A correspondent in one of the American papers compares the value of the life of an Italian in the United States with that of a citizen of the United States. It appears that if an Italian is subjected to a violent death by Lynch law in America, his relatives are compensated for the loss, by the Federal government, while the relatives of a native born citizen or of a negro, who is killed by Lynch law, receive no compensation whatever and if they complain about it they are told that they ought to be thankful that they live in a land of liberty and equal rights.

Whenever an American citizen is injured in China, an American warship is ordered up to enforce a good indemnity. Whenever a Chinaman is killed by Lynch law in the United States, his relatives get some compensation, as a gratuity on the part of the United States. But whenever an American citizen is lynched in the States, the Federal Government makes his relatives no compensation, and in many cases, his relatives are abused and plundered and driven out of the community in which they live.

In those parts of the country where Lynch law prevails it appears, from a financial point of view, to be more profitable to hold foreign rather than American citizenship in the event of violent death. Of several Italians lately murdered in Louisiana, by Lynch law, it appears that two of them had become naturalized citizens. Their relatives will not secure compensation for the murder of the husband and father from either Federal, State or local government, while the relatives of the remainder of those who were unlawfully killed will receive, as Italian subjects, full recognition in the way of damages for their loss.

The working of the Federal Constitution, has, in this respect, shown a singular defect. Italy or any other foreign nation, has the right to insist upon the protection by the nation of her citizens residing in America. She cannot however have any relations with a State, because there is no sovereign State, so far as foreign relations are concerned. While the nation, the Federal Government therefore, must be held responsible for excessive violence done to a foreign subject, the Federal Government is without power to compel the State and local authorities to protect foreign subjects, or to compel them to pay any damages which arise from the illegal acts of their citizens committed upon the subjects of foreign States. If a mob in a Louisiana town injure an Italian subject, in violation of the principles of international law, every person in the

United States is called upon to pay a share in the indemnity which is exacted by the foreign State. The town, the city, the county, in which the authors of the outrage reside cannot be compelled to pay more than any of the other residents of the United States.

It is the unsatisfactory shape of the responsibility of the Nation for the acts of individual citizens which may give rise, in due time, to many complicated and delicate questions, in this Territory, where a large majority of the population are foreign subjects. The Federal Government is under an obligation, clearly set forth by international law, to protect the Portuguese, the Chinese, the Japanese, not only from the unlawful attacks of American citizens, but it must protect each race from unlawful assaults by the men of any other race.

Fortunately, so far, owing to the general prosperity of the subjects of foreign powers and for other reasons there have been no serious difficulties. Whether the Chinese who were assaulted at Kahuku by the Japanese, are entitled to make a claim against the Federal Government, is an unsettled question. If China was a nation, which vigilantly protected its subjects as other nations protect their subjects, a serious case would be made out of that incident.

This subject is one that at any time may take an important shape, and no doubt, the Federal Government is considering it.

## WHO WILL OCCUPY?

On the southern slopes of Haleakala there is now to be seen, not an experiment, but a demonstration of the course of racial events on these islands. A vast tract of land lies on this slope, rising with gentle grades from the plains of the Isthmus occupied by the Hawaiian Commercial Company, up to and above the first line. The soil is rich. Fruits and vegetables grow with luxuriance. Corn makes excellent crops. With a good road, the owner of only ten acres of such land may sleep every night within the cold belt, and descend every morning to the warmer belt below. This region is ideal for the most satisfactory growth of Anglo-Saxon civilization in the tropics, because, if he will it, the settler may find only half an hour's ride between the tropics and the temperate zones.

What is the situation? What is the outlook there? The Portuguese have settled on this tract and are doing well. Many, it is said five hundred, Japanese have taken land in Kula and Makawao, and are making excellent profits out of their agricultural work. Out of some hundreds of settlers are there any Americans? No. Yet the profits of agriculture in that section, today, would open the eyes of the small farmers of America. It cannot be said, however, that these profits are any larger than they are under similar conditions in many parts of the United States. These industrious Portuguese and Japanese farmers are as prosperous on the whole, as the white mechanics in Honolulu. They live well and send considerable sums of money out of the country.

While there is much waving of the flag over the islands with the patriotic shout that the islands must be Americanized, day by day, step by step, the men of other nationalities are becoming the bone and the sinew of the people. One looking upon these prosperous people pre-occupying the land, must regard the case of American settlement in this region as almost hopeless. The settlers now on the ground understand the soil and the methods of agriculture better than strangers, and whenever any land is to be obtained, they can and will bid higher prices for it than the American settler who is astounded at the enormous values of land in these islands, and is unable, from his own experience to determine its value. The first occupants of the soil will hold it, unless they are supplanted by men of superior thrift and capacity. It is simply idle to say that the American farmer can or will supplant the Portuguese or the Orientals.

In California the Latins and the Chinese have already taken away from the Americans the cultivation of market gardens. Over three hundred Chinese supply Los Angeles with vegetables, and not an American in sight. Idle and "starving" Americans walk the streets of that city, according to the statements of California papers, and refuse to compete with the Chinese in market gardening, although the Chinese laborer even lives as well, if not better, than the American laborer, and the Chinese employers become rich. The idle Americans, according to the Times-Union, stand on the street corners, wave the flag, but refuse to "Americanize" themselves by raising pigs and potatoes and cabbages and onions.

Whether another class of our countrymen are willing to measure themselves against the races who are pre-occupying the soil of these islands remains to be seen. The Advertiser believes that they can do so, but every hour's delay in providing for such immigration is an additional handicap on the success of such an enterprise.

## GEN OTIS SUSTAINED

The new Secretary of War cordially supports Gen. Otis in Manila. The yellow journals, including many Republican, have made extreme efforts to embarrass the President by criticising Gen. Otis, and rousing the people to oppose him. It was said by those who are opposed to him, that Secretary of War Root would certainly remove him. On the other hand, he fully approves of his civil and military acts.

The situation admirably illustrates the extreme difficulty there is in carrying on a war directed and controlled by democracy. There are about 14,000,000 of sovereign voters in the United States, each one of whom has the right to say something, both in peace and war. Practically every voter is a general, because his vote controls Congress, and Congress controls the President and the army and navy. There are, therefore, about 14,000,000 of generals on the Mainland who have the right to retain or dismiss Otis, although it must be done indirectly, and through Congress.

Probably, if a vote was cast by only those who approve of the Philippine war, the large majority of the voters would sustain the President's opinion about Gen. Otis. Underneath the yellow froth which appears on the surface of the national life, there is the solid rock of common sense. That sense is unquestionably that President McKinley, although a servant of the people, is in a better position to judge of the actual condition of affairs, and of the capacity of the fighting men, than the "sovereigns" are, who are living on farms, working in factories, and driving farm cars.

President McKinley may be at present in the distressing position in which President Lincoln was often placed. He kept incompetent men in office, because he could not readily find competent men to put in their places. The President, however, seems to be satisfied with the ability and management of Gen. Otis, and the sensible people will accept his judgment.

## THE CHINESE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Expansion suddenly confronts the United States with another serious question. The Philippines are, in some form, a part of the American territory. As such the Executive desires to govern them according to the spirit, if not entirely according to the letter of the Federal laws. These laws absolutely prohibit the immigration to, and settlement in, the United States of the Chinese. The Chinese, however, have hitherto had free access to the Philippines. Gen. Otis, in accordance with instructions from the Executive, forbade the immigration of the Chinese, although with the inconsistency of a narrow policy, Japanese immigration is permitted.

The Chinese Government which is gradually becoming a Power in the Orient, protested against this order. The American Executive yields for the present, and reverses the directions given to Gen. Otis. It seems that the Chinese as well as the Japanese are developing some national pride. In imitation of the professional patriots in America, the Chinese even are beginning to wave their flag too. It would be un-Chinese and un-Japanese not to do some vigorous waving. At the same time our professional patriots must call it "un-American" to permit this immigration into the Philippines. So the affair raises perplexing questions.

The American courts have already decided that if a foreigner is permitted to land and engage in any occupation on American soil, he cannot be confined to any specific place. He has the freedom of the Republic. So long, as the Philippines are exclusively under military control, the question of individual rights cannot be tested in the Federal Courts. Whenever Congress has declared the political status of those islands, the courts will define the rights of individuals.

If Congress declares through some law, that the Philippine Islands are simply "goods," and not territory, of the United States, and may be released from the Federal control at the option of the Federal government, the immigration of Chinese to the Philippines will not be restricted, and the courts will probably hold, if they are called on to review the matter, that under such conditions, the Chinese will have no right to visit the Mainland.

Practically it will be impossible to keep the Asiatics out of the Philippines, as there are some fifteen hundred islands on which they can land, and find their way to Manila.

Besides it would be quite absurd to protect some millions of savages, exclusive of the intelligent Filipinos, and at the same time, exclude the Chinese who are, undoubtedly, a much superior race.

This is one of the problems which American democracy must solve. One of the essays in illustrating government by democracy, cites the instance of a vessel in distress on a lee shore. The captain is under the control of the crew who cannot instantly agree on the handling of the ship. After she strikes the rocks, and the crew have landed on the beach, and have had abundance of

time to think the matter over, they agree on what should have been done when she came within the surf line. They lose the ship, but the development of the "blind sight" makes them wiser men when they ship for another cruise, and are caught on another lee shore.

## EFFECT OF THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER.

The President's order declaring the sale of public lands in Hawaii to be void, abruptly stops the efforts of American citizens to acquire coffee lands from the government, and forbids the taking up of homesteads. The removal of dirt or rock from any public lands, for the purpose of filling in, is a trespass upon the property of the United States. No condemnation proceedings are legal. Even the repairing and pavement of the streets is an unlawful act. The local government has, strictly speaking, no legal right to fill up a hole in the streets, or replace a rotten plank in a bridge, because roads and bridges are the property of the United States. If it erects a school building upon public lands, it is guilty of trespass on Federal property. It must call off all workmen engaged on such buildings. It has no right whatsoever to fill in the site of the Ala park, because that is meddling with United States property. The construction of the road to the Paoli is now unlawful, because the United States has not authorized any change in the condition of its property.

It is believed that the President's order was instigated by some "squatters" on public lands in Hawaii. As the order is joyfully approved of by the Bulletin, and is personified by it as a "God in Israel" visiting vengeance upon the Dole Government, that Journal becomes, as it naturally should be, the "Squatters' organ," and may be expected to urge some "squattling" on the public land which was sold to the Honolulu Sugar Company, and upon which a valuable sugar mill is being erected.

The sagacity and sense of the Squatters' organ in dealing with this subject is fitly expressed in the words of a popular song:

"One, two, three,  
Thus saith the heathen Chinese.  
Indeed, if it double-headed its columns  
with these words, it would reach a higher plane of reasoning on this land question than it has yet reached. In any event these words would more intelligently express its meaning than the language it has used up to date. Its enterprise in increasing its circulation among the "squatters" is an unusual manifestation of business sagacity. Whether its literary excellence is up to the demands of the squatter community is a question which that community must decide. Its political sentiments will be cordially approved by the squatters, as they gather around their camp-fires, and thank God that they have an "American" newspaper defending their rights.

## SELL THE OPIUM.

The 3775 tins of confiscated opium now stored in the Custom House are valued at nearly \$20,000. Here, it is a crime to import or own the drug. On the Mainland, the Federal laws treat it as legitimate and respectable property. A distressing case in morals is at once raised, similar to the divorce and marriage laws of the different States. A citizen of New York may go into Ohio, secure a divorce and marry again in that State without committing an offense.

He may be admitted to the highest social circles. If he should return to the State of New York, he would be charged and convicted of bigamy, and be sent to the State prison. A crime in one State is not a crime in another State. A miserable Chinaman is sent to jail here for possessing a tin of opium. The Governor of California may store his cellar full of it and he commits no offense. The Flag says there is no crime. The Territorial law says there is a crime.

A satisfactory solution of the difficulty would be to sell the opium, invest the proceeds in a free hospital, and then appoint a committee of conscientious citizens to report on the subject at some future date,—say ten years hence.

## TIGHT MONEY MARKET.

The tight money market in the Eastern States has knocked down the price of stocks on the Exchanges. This is the first natural check to undue speculation. The banks provide freely for the demands of legitimate business, and take care that these demands are supplied. Bankers in these later days realize the importance of keeping regular and legitimate business supplied with money. The surplus funds are loaned to the stock brokers and speculators. When speculation reaches a point where the money lenders fear that panics may occur, and securities decline in price, they discriminate against speculative stocks. Excepting in times of actual panic, money is always "easy" with good collateral as a margin, such as government and State and railway bonds. Legitimate

## Impure Blood THE HONOKAA DEAL

Rheumatism, Kidney Trouble and Sick Headache the Results—Brought for Years Without Relief.

"My blood was out of order, and I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has purified my blood and relieved me of rheumatism, kidney trouble and sick headache. I have been afflicted with these difficulties for years. I am now able to do a good day's work. Rheumatism has troubled me since I was a child, but I am now entirely well." Miss FANNON BAILLET, Box 448, Pasadena, California.

"I have suffered from the effects of impure blood, boils, pimples, etc., for five years. I have tried various remedies without relief and finally purchased six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla. The boils and pimples have all disappeared since I began taking this medicine. I am now entirely cured." LOUIS THOMAS, 1412 11th Street, Oakland, California.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1.50 for \$3. Get Hood's.

**Hood's Pills**  
are purely vegetable, non-habit forming, and beneficial.

business banks on commercial commodities.

As soon, however, as the sale of commodities becomes slow and the security which they furnish is doubtful, then legitimate trade, overdoing itself, finds also a "tight" money market.

The Eastern money centers have reached that stage, in the extraordinary activity of business at the present time, when the money lenders ask, is there not inflation, and are the values of commodities stable? Commercial history is repeating itself. It appears to be impossible for trade to maintain an even course. It swings like a pendulum from the extreme of depression to the other extreme of inflation. It refuses to oscillate around the medium point. The nation, like a man who cannot control his appetite, first stuffs and then starves. First, overproduction, then underproduction. First a dearth of manufactured goods. Then a surfeit of them. Iron sells in Alabama for \$6.00 per ton for several years. Now it rises to \$15.00 per ton. At once every dead iron furnace in the country is in operation, and in a year or so, more iron will be produced than can be consumed. The business interests like a hungry man, clamor for more iron, and pay such prices for it, that it now pays to light up out of date furnaces.

A few years ago, one of the shoe manufacturers of Lynn, Mass., testified before a Congressional committee that three-fifths of the shoe factories of New England could supply the country with shoes. The manufacturing facilities increase faster than the demand for shoes. Today, these factories cannot fill their orders. So new factories are built by the inexperienced. The market is finally glutted, and the factories shorten the time of the laborers.

The banking interest is always conservative, and it sees with apprehension these sudden rises in prices, and begins to discriminate. The shaky concerns then complain of "tight money." There may be unusually "tight money" in the stock market, while legitimate business gets all of the accommodation it desires at moderate rates.

The banking men, and the trust companies of the present day, have learned, at an enormous cost that there is a wide difference between prosperity and inflation. It is not easy to draw the line between these two conditions. A costly experience during the last thirty years has taught the younger men who control the money markets that economic laws must be enforced. Glittering schemes for money-making, which, twenty-five years ago, would have secured the aid of these men, are now instantly rejected, and are left to those who can catch the ears of the "widows and orphans."

While the bankers, in their annual meetings, declare that they have much yet to learn, they have learned enough to check, as they have checked during the last few months, the speculation in trust securities which, if they had encouraged it, would have precipitated a frightful panic. The money lenders are becoming the balance wheels of trade.

## TROUBLE FEARED IN SAMOA.

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Sept. 28. Advice from Samoa under date of September 20, received here today, say quiet prevails there, but the feeling among the whites is that there is trouble ahead. It is added that Von Buelow, the former Lieutenant in the German army, who organized the forces of Mataafa, has been going about the country interviewing the Mataafa chiefs. This is objected to by the British and Americans as likely to accentuate the hostile feeling. The correspondent of the Cologne Gazette at Samoa has received cable instructions to remain at Apia.

## STEAMSHIP LINE FROM MANILA.

PORTLAND, Or., Sept. 25.—In a letter to W. H. Chapin, secretary of the Portland-Philippine Trading Association, H. M. Lewis, now in Manila, announces a new steamship line between Portland, Honolulu and Manila. Mr. Lewis does not say that the line is assured, but he gives assurance that negotiations for such an enterprise are good.

## Broker Pollitz Carries it Through.

Fifteen Thousand Shares Placed in San Francisco at Thirty-five Dollars Per Share.

By the Coptic yesterday afternoon E. C. Macfarlane, the stock broker who engineered what is known as the "Honokaa deal" for Ed. Pollitz of San Francisco, received word from that gentleman that he had succeeded in placing the stock in San Francisco and that the deal was therefore closed.

It will be remembered that Mr. Pollitz, through E. C. Macfarlane, secured options on 15,000 shares of the Honokaa stock held in this city at \$25.50 some weeks ago, with the condition that he should take it to San Francisco and place it on the market there at the opening figure. Although there were many here who said Mr. Pollitz had undertaken more than he could accomplish and that the deal would surely fall through, it would appear that the San Francisco broker knew pretty well what he was about.

The "doubting Thomases" here predicted the failure of the deal from the fact that there had been a decline in sugar securities at the Coast and a consequent weakening of the market there, which it was thought would effectually shut out any new flotation scheme of any kind. The contrary has proven to be the case, however, and it speaks well for Mr. Pollitz' standing in San Francisco monetary circles that he has been able to float the Honokaa stock in the face of a falling market.

The successful ending of this latest of Mr. Pollitz' enterprises in Hawaiian sugar stocks means the introducing of nearly half a million of foreign capital into Honolulu at one stroke. What this will do in the present condition of the money and stock markets of the city may easily be imagined.

Mr. Pollitz writes that he has placed every share of the 15,000 on which he secured an option in the San Francisco market at \$35, as he agreed to do, and that the stock is held firm at that figure. He also stated that the fact of all the sugar lands of the company being held in fee simple was the great factor on which he had relied to place the stock.

Concerning the above the Chronicle of September 27 says:

"A new sugar stock is listed by the Honokaa Company, which has an authorized capital of \$2,000,000, fully paid up. There are 100,000 shares at \$20 each.

"The stock has been selling in the Islands of late at from \$24 to \$27, but some interests here have started to buy it up and the price is stiffening, although few brokers here seem to be interested in it.

"It is reported that an option was taken in the Islands for 15,000 shares at \$25.50 to be placed here at \$35. The stock at present pays 25 cents a month dividend.

"All the other sugar stocks have been rather weaker of late and tend to a price where they should pay 1 per cent or better on the investment. Capital in the Islands has been put into the different sugar stocks so freely that new companies are not taking so well as they did some time ago, and many of the companies that were started lately are selling stock for a good deal less than the amounts paid in. One of the reasons for this is said to be the labor agitation.

The local quotations on Honokaa stock yesterday were 32½ bid and 33¼ asked, with sales of 35 shares at 32½.

## SEVEN MILLIONS

(Continued from Page 1.)

out through the scaffolding that still partially surrounds it.

There is scarcely a building of any size or importance in the city that is not decorated. There is bunting everywhere. It waves in every street. The picture of Dewey is ever present. It is shown in house windows, displayed by shops and hangs from building fronts. Nothing half so good was ever done before. It all marks a patriotic epoch.

The naval parade will give Admiral Dewey a slight rest, for today he was fairly besieged. He received Generals Miles and Merritt, Governor Roosevelt, half a dozen rear admirals, a score of naval commanders, half a dozen delegations and deputations, and either bowed or shook hands with about 50,000 enthusiastic Americans.

## POLYGAMISTS ROUNDED UP.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Sept. 25.—The dragnet caught five alleged Mormon polygamists today at Richfield, in this State. Charles M. Owen filed affidavits with the County Attorney charging President Joseph H. Horn, O. P. Borg, Paul Poulson, Hans Christensen and L. P. Christensen with unlawful cohabitation. Owen cites as witnesses the State Presidency and Ward Bishops in each case, together with members of the family and neighbors of those charged. The County Attorney will investigate the matter and in case he finds the charges supported by evidence will report the same to the District Attorney for action.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—P. D. Armour of Chicago arrived here today on the Teutonic. Armour's health has improved.

The Centennial has landed her freight of horses and returns to Fresno for another load, which she will drop here and take aboard her first lot, going straight from here to Manila.



## DUFFOUR'S SPEECH

## In Reference to the Anglo-Boer Dispute.

(Intimates That the British Government Has Small Hopes of Maintaining Peace.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—A San cable from London says: The freedom of the city of Dundee was presented to the Right Honorable Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader in the House of Commons, today. In the course of the speech accepting the honor Balfour referred to the Anglo-Boer dispute and intimated that the Government had small hope of a peaceful solution of the trouble. He declared that the British Government had been long suffering and had displayed great consideration. It had striven long, earnestly and conscientiously to arrive at a peaceful solution. If the solution was not peaceful, the result would be war with Great Britain.

He added that he had not abandoned all hope of peace, but he was compelled to speak in very different terms from what he could have done a month or even a fortnight ago. Successive governments since 1894 had striven earnestly and patiently to manage affairs in South Africa consistently with the internal independence of the Transvaal and the rights of Great Britain as the paramount power. It had been necessary to treat English settlers as English colonists treated Dutch settlers. Peace and racial unity would have been secured, but the leaders of the Dutch had consistently and without compromise pursued a diametrically opposite policy. A point had now been reached when apparently the British leaders refused to give way, where Great Britain could not and would not give way because her interests in South Africa and civilization and national honor made such a course impossible. Balfour repudiated the foreign suggestion that the Government was actuated by a desire to seize Dutch territory in South Africa. No such avowed or pitiful ambition, he said, had ever animated any public man of any party. The speech throughout was enthusiastically applauded.

## QUEENSLAND SUGAR.

Estimated Amounts—In thousands of Next Season's Production.

The following is given as a rough estimate of the coming season's production of sugar in Queensland, as compared with the yield of last season:

1898-99	1899-1900
Estimated	Estimated
Brisbane	4,000
Mariborough and	3,000
Bundaberg and Gladstone	3,000
Rockhampton	2,500
Mackay and Proserpine	2,500
Burdekin	2,500
Herbert and Johnstone	2,500
Calcutta and Port Douglas	2,500
Total	22,500

The profit and loss accounts of the central mills for 1898 season under the Sugar Works Guarantee Act of 1895-96, afford some interesting information respecting the operations of the mills. The mills making a profit on the manufacture of sugar were: Mackay, \$14,000; Bundaberg, \$14,000; Gladstone, \$14,000; Rockhampton, \$14,000; Mackay and Proserpine, \$14,000; Burdekin, \$14,000; Herbert and Johnstone, \$14,000; Calcutta and Port Douglas, \$14,000. The total profit on the season's operations was: Mackay Mill, \$2,500; Bundaberg, \$2,500; Gladstone, \$2,500; Rockhampton, \$2,500; Mackay and Proserpine, \$2,500; Burdekin, \$2,500; Herbert and Johnstone, \$2,500; Calcutta and Port Douglas, \$2,500. The loss on the season's operations was: Mackay, \$14,000; Bundaberg, \$14,000; Gladstone, \$14,000; Rockhampton, \$14,000; Mackay and Proserpine, \$14,000; Burdekin, \$14,000; Herbert and Johnstone, \$14,000; Calcutta and Port Douglas, \$14,000. The total loss on the season's operations was: Mackay, \$14,000; Bundaberg, \$14,000; Gladstone, \$14,000; Rockhampton, \$14,000; Mackay and Proserpine, \$14,000; Burdekin, \$14,000; Herbert and Johnstone, \$14,000; Calcutta and Port Douglas, \$14,000.

## The Lashaway.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28.—An examination of the Lashaway showed that she was much more seriously damaged than was at first anticipated. There are several big dents on the port side, a couple of plates are cracked, a large number of rivets are gone and several holes were punched in her bilge. As soon as the extent of the damage was seen it was decided to let her once take her of the drydock in order to make room for the Lashaway. The latter vessel had the right of way, but the owners of the Lashaway paid as much a day for the privilege of docking first. It will take several weeks to repair the Lashaway and the Lashaway will have to wait for her. The holes in her were temporarily plugged up and she was launched again last night.

## Noted Horse Dead.

"Sympathetic's Last," probably the most noted horse that ever came here, and the property of Gus Seligman, succumbed to inflammation of the intestines on Sunday last, aged 14 years. He was a most consistent performer, a very strong runner and at the same time steady and markedly intelligent. Out of the state of the blood and he had a very long and successful career and a third place and place his

## WITH THE YAGUIS

## Two Sharp Battles Are Fought.

(Describes Mexican Soldiers Killed and a Number Wounded—Four Officers Fall.)

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 24.—Official reports of two battles between Mexicans and Yaguis have just been received here. General Luis Torres had declared the campaign suspended until December, but the Yaguis were not contented on that point. Lorenzo Torres also appears to have made different arrangements.

On September 14 Lorenzo Torres crossed the river to Vicam, a town supposed to have been captured by Luis Torres in August, and found the Indians. They attacked his rear guard and a running fight ensued. The report says the Indians were dispersed and nine killed. The Mexican loss was five killed and nine wounded, among the latter Lieutenant Colonel Serrano of the Eleventh Battalion, one of the best officers on the Mexican side.

The report of a battle on the 15th comes from another source, also official, and its statements of the number killed may be accepted. According to this report the forces under Colonel Hernandez (number not stated) encountered 1,000 Indians near Lake Zaguana, a small lagoon between Torin and Poyam. The Indians retired from the open field and sought cover in the thick woods, where the combat raged for more than two hours, beginning at 4 o'clock in the morning. The report says the Indians were defeated and dispersed, leaving on the field eighty-seven dead.

The Mexican losses are stated as thirteen soldiers killed and thirty-six wounded. Major Ruiz of the National Guard was mortally wounded, and Julian Espinoza, captain of the Yaguis who are friendly to the Mexicans, and Telesforo, a lieutenant in the ten years war, were killed. An interesting feature of the reports is the statement that several inhabitants of river towns who were taken prisoners by the Yaguis in July have been released and have returned to headquarters in Torin. Here, before the Mexicans have represented the Yaguis as invariably torturing and killing all prisoners.

## TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

GEONTO (Wia), Sept. 28.—Fire today destroyed the mill of the Geonto Lumber Company. Loss, \$150,000; insurance, \$70,000.

MAVANA, Sept. 28.—All the strikes, with the exception of that instituted by the masons, are over. A few of the masons are still in jail.

PACKHOPE (Wia), Sept. 28.—Madison Station on the Rhinoceros Central Railroad, was almost destroyed by fire today. The loss is about \$80,000.

CONABA (Neb), Sept. 28.—The strike of the union carpenters of this city is practically ended. The majority of the contractors have acceded to the demands of the men.

GEONTO (Wia), Sept. 28.—The saw-mill and 25,000 feet of lumber of the Geonto Lumber Company were destroyed by fire today. The loss is estimated at over \$100,000, with \$40,000 insurance on the mill.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The remains of John B. Clark, the American comedian, who died on Monday were interred today at Paddington Cemetery. Many beautiful wreaths were placed upon the coffin.

CONCORRATI, Sept. 28.—Richard Carson, formerly superintendent of the Southern Southern Railroad and now recently vice-president and general manager of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, died here today of heart disease.

NEWYORK, Sept. 28.—The annual masked parade of the Festival of Montauk and Poughkeepsie took place this afternoon. Thousands of maskers were in line. The open-air mask ball tonight was participated in by between 500 and 600 persons.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 28.—A military purpose of this and other military purposes at the Center Hotel today at the first formal session of the annual meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States. The meeting was opened by a prayer and then reports of the committee were read and approved.

## CADET W. C. WOOD

## With Five Men Killed in Action.

(Describes Warship's Report on the Capture of the United States Gunboat Urdaneta.)

MANILA, Sept. 29, 9 a. m.—It is reported by a person who has just arrived from Tardac that Cadet Welborn C. Wood, who was in command of the United States gunboat Urdaneta—recently captured and destroyed by the insurgents in the Orani river, on the southwest of Manila bay—and five of the nine enlisted men forming the crew were killed during the fighting previous to the destruction of the vessel.

The four other men and the captured cannon—a 1-pounder rapid-fire gun, a Colt machine gun and a Nordenfeldt 25-millimeter gun—were taken to Malabar.

Cadet Welborn C. Wood is the son of H. K. Wood of Jerusalem, Pickens county, Ga., a storekeeper and gauger in the Internal Revenue service. Wood entered Annapolis September 16, 1895, and soon proved himself a clever mathematician. He went in for rowing and was No. 5 in the crew. He was about the middle height, stockily built, and was 23 years old last February. When the war broke out with Spain, though still an undergraduate, he served on the Texas and won praise for courage and energy. He was graduated on January 19 of this year, and with fifteen other cadets sailed on the Solace for Manila, where he was assigned to the Oranqui. When the mosquito fleet taken from the Spaniards was transferred from the army to the navy, Wood was chosen on account of fitness to command the Urdaneta.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The Navy Department today received from Admiral Watson a cablegram announcing the capture and destruction of the gunboat Urdaneta, reported in the press dispatches yesterday. Another dispatch from the Admiral states that he learns through insurgent sources that her commander, Naval Cadet Welborn C. Wood, was killed in the action. The fate of her crew is not known. Admiral Watson's dispatch follows:

"MANILA, Sept. 25.—Secretary of War, Washington: Gunboat Urdaneta, Cadet Welborn C. Wood commanding, has been captured and destroyed by the insurgents while blockading the Oranqui river. The wreck is hard aground, water two feet deep, near Oranqui, on Oranqui river, northwestern corner of Manila bay, and is completely gutted. Draft, maximum, was less than six feet. Displacement in tons, forty-two. Battery consisted of 1-pounder rapid-fire gun, one machine gun (Colt automatic), and one machine gun (Nordenfeldt), 25 millimeters.

The reason of his presence in that river is not known. Commander Cornwell was preventing the landing of arms with forty men. His force was too small to attack the armed insurgents at the village. Water is only six feet deep on the bar at the mouth of the river. Cannot obtain any authentic information of the crew as yet, because insurgents will not respect a flag of truce. Cadet Wood, with the crew of nine enlisted men and one Chinese, are not accounted for. The name and rate of Americans who are all of them attached to the Oranqui, are as follows: Benjamin James Green, coxswain; William Mitchell, seaman; Samuel Tilden Herbert, ordinary seaman; Edward Burke, ordinary seaman; George Daniel Powers, apprentice, first-class; Arthur William Drummond, musician, first class; John Farley, fireman, first class; Thomas Gray, fireman, second class; Samuel Stone, seaman. Report by mail.

## HOLLAND'S CLAIM TO MAPIA.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 27.—The Government of the Netherlands has communicated to the Chamber of Deputies the diplomatic history of Holland's claims to the possession of the Mapia Islands, which are also claimed by Spain, as belonging to the Carolines.

From this record it appears that when Germany purchased the Carolines, Holland requested Spain to communicate to Emperor William the notes exchanged on the subject between Spain and Holland. The former replied that Emperor William had assured the Spanish Government that he would be guided by his feelings of friendship toward Holland.

## PLAGUE STILL SPREADING.

OPORTO, Sept. 27.—It is rumored here that in a village outside the sanitary cordon nine cases of bubonic plague have developed, of which seven have proved fatal. It is impossible to confirm this rumor, as the doctors are not allowed to pass the cordon. Two new cases and two deaths were officially reported within the cordon today.

## SOCIALIST DEMONSTRATION.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 27.—A large street demonstration in favor of universal suffrage was organized here today by the Socialists. As the proceedings became threatening, the police intervened and made a hundred arrests.

## Champion Blood Purifier

Probably all of our readers know something of George W. Walker, of 677 Broadway, New York, N. Y. He gives in this unusual and most remarkable exposure.



"After being a victim to typhoid, brain and rheumatic fevers in 1892, my system was in a debilitated condition. Besides being very weak I had numerous abscesses on the lower part of my back and spine from which a great number of pieces of bone were taken. As fast as an abscess would appear and was incised another would form. I was treated at two different hospitals without success. The surgeons in attendance informed me that I was suffering from blood poisoning. The abscesses continued to form and I was never without pain until six months ago when I was induced to try

## AYER'S Sarsaparilla

When I had taken the first bottle I found an improvement and after finishing twelve bottles I was as well as ever I had in my life. The old abscesses have all healed, new ones have ceased to come and my health is splendid. Before using the Sarsaparilla I weighed 154 lbs., and now I weigh 170 lbs. My weight is 200 lbs. I am not a sure sign that I have been taking the champion blood purifier of the world."

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Wood and child returned on the Coptic last night.

B. F. Dillingham and M. P. Robinson returned on the Kinau yesterday.

Raw sugar in New York on the 28th was nominal and weak. Refined, dull and easy.

Oceanic Steamship Company stock was quoted at 89 when the Coptic left San Francisco.

H. St. Gair and wife and J. C. Raas have returned from their trip to the other islands.

Mrs. W. J. Lowrie and child returned by the Coptic yesterday from a trip to the Mainland.

The charge of forgery against F. Iaukea will be heard before Judge Wilcox on Wednesday next.

Admiral Dewey's fleet was lubricated with vacuum oils. Pacific Hardware Company, agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

E. R. Stackable and Leslie P. Scott have assumed the duties of Collector General and Deputy Collector respectively.

The United States flag on the Executive building is in a very dilapidated condition, so much so as to be the cause of much comment.

The Coptic has a very large passenger list and her staterooms are crowded. She has most of those who were booked by the Rio de Janeiro.

The Coyne-Mehren Furniture Company is prepared to fill all orders for coconut-fibre mattresses, having received a large shipment of fibre per steamer Coptic.

Already the world, less Hawaii, is discussing the result of the great international yacht race. The first of the series of boat three in five contests was, according to latest arrangements, to be sailed on October 3. The Mariposa, due on the 11th, should bring the result of at least two of the series.

Mrs. Rice, wife of Colonel Edmund Rice of the Twenty-sixth Infantry, who is accompanying her husband to Manila, is a sister of General Miles. She was with her husband in the Cuban campaign, and, like Miss Annie Wheeler, was qualified by the War Department to be an army nurse.

Col. W. J. Withers, Coast agent of the Honolulu Stock-Yards Company, today purchased five mules, two from Frank Chiles and three from D. P. Diggs. The aggregate weight of the animals is 7,310 pounds. It is conceded that these mules are the finest ever purchased in this city. Mr. Withers shipped them, together with others he had previously purchased, to San Francisco today for consignment to Honolulu.—Yolo Mail.

## Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Occidental &amp; Oriental Steamship Co. AND Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

## FOR JAPAN AND CHINA: FOR SAN FRANCISCO:

COPTIC	OCT. 6	GAELE	OCT. 7
AMERICA MARU	OCT. 13	HONGKONG MARU	OCT. 14
CITY OF PEKING	OCT. 21	CHINA	OCT. 21
GAELE	OCT. 31	DORIC	OCT. 31
HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 8	NIPPON MARU	NOV. 10
		RIO DE JANEIRO	NOV. 17

For general information apply to H. HACKFELD & Co., Ltd. Agents.

## The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered The Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED AND SOLID GOLD.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN BOX 342.

## Wider's Steamship Company—LIMITED.

## TIME TABLE S. S. KINAU,

FREEMAN, Master.

MOLOKAI, MAUI, HAWAII.

NOTICE—CHANGE IN SAILING OF STEAMER KINAU.

Commencing on or about October 2nd, next, the steamer Kinau will sail for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maunaloa Bay, Kihl, Makena, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Laupahoehoe and Hilo, as follows:

Leaving Honolulu at 1 p. m. on Mondays, Fridays and Wednesdays, arriving at Hilo the following afternoons.

Leaving Hilo at 2 p. m. on Wednesdays, Mondays and Fridays, arriving at Honolulu the following evening.

Freight will be received at Honolulu at the Kinau wharf on the day previous to sailing and on sailing days up to 12 m. for Makena, Kawaihae, Hilo, Papakou, Pepeekeo and Honoum.

Freights for Lahaina, Kihl and Mahukona and from Kawaihae and Makena will be taken by the steamer Kilauea Hou, sailing from Honolulu on Mondays at 5 p. m. The Kinau will not take freight for ports other than those indicated above.

## S. S. CLAUDINE,

CAMERON, Master.

MAUI.

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kahului, Niihau, Hana, Hamoa and Kilauea, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Niihau, Kaupo, once each month.

## S. S. LEHUA,

RENNETT, Master.

MOLOKAI, MAUI, LANAI.

Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai, Kamalo, Maunaloa, Kilauea, Lahaina, Honolulu, Olowalu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landings to receive their freight; this company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's risk.

This Company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of Purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The Company will not be liable for loss of, or injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passenger beyond the amount of \$100.00, unless the value of the same be declared, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the purser of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President.

S. B. ROSE, Secretary.

CAPT. T. K. CLARK, Port Sup't.

## Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Water Closets, Sinks, Hot Water Tanks, Radiators, Tile and General Supplies.

Write for our estimate on anything you need. We buy our material at wholesale, at lowest prices, and our prices are one-half of others. Write for free Catalogue No. 12 on all kinds of merchandise.

CHICAGO HOUSE WARE CO. Main and Iron Sts., CHICAGO.

Read the Daily Advertiser.



## A NOVEL SCHEME

Proposition to Fill Waikiki  
Marshes With Sand.

## MR. VON HOLT'S PROPOSITION

Would Build a Dredger Inside the  
Reef and Fill Up Waikiki  
and Kakaako.

Over a year ago the writer was discussing with H. M. von Holt the proposition of filling in the Waikiki marshes, and was rather favoring the idea of using earth obtained from the foothills by means of a railroad as a medium. Mr. von Holt advanced rather a novel proposition. His idea was that the best mode of filling in that district was by means of a powerful dredger. In substance, he said at the time:

"I have given the matter a good deal of thought at odd times, knowing that some time or other the subject would have to be grappled with. I believe the best way to fill in these marshes would be to organize a stock company with capital enough to purchase a powerful dredger of the largest capacity and latest improvements, together with a mile or two of piping. This dredger should be taken to pieces in San Francisco and shipped here by sailing vessel. Upon arrival in Honolulu it could be carted out to Waikiki and put together inside the reef. When ready for operations contracts could be made with people owning the land to be filled in at so much per yard and when enough of these were obtained the dredger could be started to work pumping sand and coral on the required spots.

"I believe the work can be done by a dredger in a much shorter time, much more economically to the owners of the land and at a greater profit to the contractor, by dredging than by any other means," said Mr. von Holt. "Under my plan the owners of beach frontage would be only too glad to pay something to have the water made deeper in front of their premises, say four or five feet, in place of one, two or three, as it is now, and the dredging company would not only make profit for filling but for excavating.

"In addition to all this, after the work was entirely finished the dredger could be taken to pieces again and set up in deep water in the harbor and it would be worth fully what it cost to the Government. There is constant need for two or three dredgers in Honolulu harbor, anyhow."

In view of the fact that the Bishop Estate and other interests at Waikiki and elsewhere have the question of filling in these marsh lands under consideration at the present time, it is thought this suggestion of Mr. von Holt is worthy of more than passing notice.

## GIGANTIC WATERSPOUTS.

VICTORIA, Sept. 24.—Passengers who arrived by the Cottage City bring more news of the "anger of Ankok," as the Alaskans call the recent earthquakes. The schooner Crystal, anchored in the bay, turned turtle, and Kanak Island has now gone completely out of sight. The trees cannot be seen. At Ocean Grove there are great furrows in the earth about four feet wide. Some miners who have reached Juneau from the west of Yakutat tell of the finding of marks of a number of gigantic waterspouts, which bored great holes into the sand and carried the sand and earth inland, scattering it six inches deep over acres of ground. From every indication the force of the waterspouts and tidal waves must have been irresistible, and had the tidal waves swept the coast at high instead of low tide many villages would undoubtedly have been washed away.

## TO WORRY KITCHENER.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—General Lord Kitchener, Sirdar of the Egyptian army, is back again in Khartoum, and is understood to be devising a great scheme for capturing the fugitive Khalifa. General Lord Kitchener sits by the telegraph wire, and nothing is allowed to get out of the country in the way of news which he does not approve, but information has reached England in private communications from British officers which indicate that affairs are not so well as General Lord Kitchener would like. The Khalifa has largely increased his following and has been able to suppress several small risings of chiefs personally hostile to him. He is certainly getting arms and ammunition via Abyssinia, and the latter fact goes far to explain General Lord Kitchener's anxiety.

## HOSPITAL BURNED.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 21.—St. Vincent's Hospital, built at a cost of over \$250,000, was destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock this morning.

Many of the patients were removed with difficulty, and two who are missing are supposed to have perished. One is an insane man and the other a woman. The fire originated in the south wing on the fifth floor.

## KIDNAPING IS SPEEDY.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—The new baby-sitting Kearsarge had her trial trip today. She made an average of 18.46 knots an hour over the Cape Ann course which covers sixty-six nautical miles.

It is presumed that allowances for tide and other conditions will bring the average speed to seventeen knots. It is assumed that the Kearsarge will be accepted by the Government under the contract which calls for 16 knots over the course at 120 revolutions or less. There is no longer a premium for exceeding contract speed.

## DREYFUS IN RETIREMENT.

CARPENTRAS, Department of Vaucluse, France, Sept. 21.—Former Captain Dreyfus arrived here this morning and went to the home of M. Valabronne, his brother-in-law. Although the arrival of Dreyfus was soon known no demonstration occurred. Mme. Dreyfus is expected here tonight.

While Dreyfus' health does not permit of his receiving visitors, it is hoped the climate will restore his strength during the next few months, which he is expected to spend here.

## AFRAID OF HAWAII

Cuba Fears the Islands  
and Philippines.The Prince of Wales Having a Gay  
Time in Scotland and His  
Princess Objects

HAVANA, Sept. 23.—El Diario de la Marina says: Hawaii and the Philippines will soon be able to supply the American market with sugar. Cuba, as an independent Government, would not be able to compete with the sugar of those islands on account of the preferential duty. If the Louisiana and California beet-growers succeed in having a duty placed on all imported sugar, which duty would naturally be higher on the Cuban than the American sugar islands, Cuba would be forced to ask annexation in order to be placed on an equal footing with these States. This will be one way to compel Cuba to ask for annexation.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—A cable to the World from London says: The domestic felicity of the Prince and Princess of Wales is now at the lowest possible ebb. The Princess is growing almost eccentrically self-absorbed and pious, while the Prince's determination to get the best he can out of life, according to his conception, is less and less disguised. The Prince has been having a highly enjoyable visit to Sir Archibald Edmondson's Scottish seat, Duntreath Castle. The party was almost wholly a family one, including Sir Archibald's fascinating sister, Mrs. George Keppel. The weather was cold and misty, but the Prince drove out in the woods every day in a pony phaeton with Mrs. Keppel, and upset his other engagements by staying a day longer than he had originally arranged.

OTIS AND THE CHINESE.  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Secretary Root has received a cable message from General Otis regarding the Chinese situation in the Philippines. He says that the shipload of 700 can be landed without serious interference with military operations. General Otis discussed at considerable length the subject of Chinese in the Philippine Islands and he dispatch was referred to the State Department, where it was made the subject of a conference between Acting Secretary Hill and the Chinese minister.

## WANT HUNTER RECALLED.

JORNSONATE, Salvador, Sept. 25.—Many members of the American colony in Guatemala are incensed against Minister Hunter, whom they accuse of neglecting American interests and claims. A petition asking Secretary Hay to recall Minister Hunter already has 267 signatures of Americans attached to it, and the number is daily increasing. President Cabrera interfered in the matter, arousing much indignation among the Americans, who regard the interference as uncalled for on a subject which concerns only Americans citizens and their Government.

## REV. S. A. DONAHOE.

On the 10th of December, 1897, Rev. S. A. Donahoe, pastor M. E. Church, South, Pt. Pleasant, W. Va., contracted a severe cold which was attended from the beginning by violent coughing. He says: "After resorting to a number of so-called 'specifics' usually kept in the house, to no purpose, I purchased a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which acted like a charm. I most cheerfully recommend it to the public." For sale by all druggists, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for M. E.

Those Government land sales being so distasteful to a certain afternoon paper, the natural course to be pursued by it would be to refuse to advertise them or even their indefinite postponement.

## GEORGE W. SMITH

Gives His Views on Is-  
land Affairs.Portland Oregonian Has Pleasant  
Words for the Head of the En-  
tertainment Committee.

George W. Smith, of the firm of Benson, Smith & Co., Honolulu, H. L., arrived in Portland yesterday with his son, Emmet J. Smith. Mr. Smith has brought his son to far-away Portland for the benefits of schools to be found here, and has selected Bishop Scott Academy in preference to schools of a similar grade elsewhere on the Pacific coast. Mr. Smith was president of the committee in Honolulu that gave the troops of the first Philippine expedition, including the Second Oregon, the finest reception ever tendered soldiers of a foreign nation, and seldom equaled by the patriotic efforts of a people in receiving their own soldier boys.

What this means is best understood by the members of the Second Oregon, who were made special objects of attention in beautiful Honolulu. There cannot be found a man of the regiment who will say a word against Hawaii or any of her people. The boys of the Second Oregon left the Paradise of the Pacific with an affection for everything in Honolulu that was not weakened by a year in the tropics. That was one of the brightest spots of their term of enlistment, and, coming after a dreary week on the transports, when the comforts of home were far missed, and in their stead were the aggravated conditions of the early experimental work of moving troops across the ocean, Honolulu's hospitality was a God-send. While the city did not, officially, bestow upon the Second Oregon favors greater than to other commands, the citizens individually showed their kindly interest in the boys from the Webfoot State to such an extent that it was generally commented upon.

Mr. Smith, being one of the most prominent business men of Hawaii, is in a position to give excellent information on the effects of annexation in the islands. He states positively that there has been a marked improvement in business since the stability insured by the American flag has made itself felt. Capital in larger quantities than ever before has come in and is finding permanent investment. Two new sugar plantations are being started on Maui Island, one on Oahu and a very large one on Hawaii. Honolulu capital has acquired control of the great Spreckelsville plantation, which was the property of the Spreckels family. Mr. Smith states that there is yet a little handicap by the knowledge that the form of government for the islands is yet to be established, but the security resulting from American control, with its absence of intermittent revolutions and uprisings, is of the greatest importance.

Of the Galician labor cases, which Mr. Spreckels' paper in San Francisco found so much akin to slavery, Mr. Smith says the affair is not now deserving of more than passing notice. There are no slavery laws in Hawaii, and the labor contract penal law, under which these thirty men were prosecuted, and which was, moreover, a product of the old regime, is now in practice annulled. These thirty Galician laborers were of a lot numbering 300 imported for some of the plantations. Money was advanced to them, like it is to sailors entering into a contract for a voyage. These thirty found where they could get higher wages in Hawaii and broke their contract without attempting to recompense their employers for the \$8,000 disbursed in getting them to the islands. They were confined under the law, for a short time, when their own employers said let them go, as they would rather do so than bother with them. This precedent is recognized as destroying the effect of the penal law, and no one now appeals to it. The condition of the Galicians, says Mr. Smith, approached very near that of sailors in America.

Mr. Smith is intensely patriotic, although he has been residing outside the land of his birth twenty years. "They tell me that the United States cannot govern all these islands," he said. "I say the United States can govern anything." These positive convictions are based upon long study of the new dependencies of the nation, as well as scrutiny of the nation itself from a distance. That Mr. Smith is not simply furthering his immediate personal ends in advocating annexation is evident from the fact that he favors holding the Philippines as ardently as he does holding the Hawaiian Islands. —Portland Oregonian.

## COURT NOTES.

Judge Perry has signed the decree in the case of the Makee Sugar Company vs. Tuck Chew ordering that the defendant deliver up his counterpart of the lease of July 1, 1894, for modification in accordance with the plaintiff's counterpart of said lease as modified on September 11, 1894, and that said defendant execute said lease as modified. Notice of appeal from the above decree has also been filed by the defendant and the appeal allowed by Judge Perry.

The annual account of Frances E. Hobron, trustee of the estate of Thos. H. Hobron, deceased, has been filed with the probate branch of the Circuit Court. The trustee charges herself with \$33,544.86, and asks to be allowed her disbursements amounting to \$32,069.28, leaving a balance in her hands of \$1,475.58.

Service of summons has been returned in the suit of Sophia Hunter

Kahaleanui vs. Manuel Silveira Pereira and S. Kobayashi. Plaintiff sues to recover her dower rights in certain property on and near Liliha street in this city.

## ASTOR GOES A-WOOLING.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—William Waldorf Astor, the younger, second child of the expatriated American millionaire, has been paying his addresses to Lady Isabel Innes Ker, third sister of the young Duke of Roxburgh, and the gossips expect an early announcement of betrothal between them.

## FAMOUS EXPLORER DEAD.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—William Bonney, who accompanied Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, in 1887, in the expedition for the relief of Emin Pasha, and who subsequently received the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society at the hands of the Prince of Wales, is dead.

## ALLOWED TO LAND

Temporary Modification  
of the Otis Order.Administration Desires a Main-  
taining Friendly Relations With  
Chinese Government.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Chinese will be allowed to land in the Philippine Islands temporarily, pending the adoption of a definite policy by the Government. This was decided at last Cabinet meeting after a long discussion, in which the views of members of the Cabinet who were present were freely expressed.

The matter was brought up by the Chinese Minister's recent protest, and by information that a shipload of 600 Chinamen had been stopped by General Otis. After the meeting a cablegram was sent to General Otis authorizing him to admit these Chinamen temporarily, with the understanding that if it was finally decided to exclude all Chinamen, they should be sent back to China.

The discussion showed that there is much difference of opinion in the Cabinet as to the best policy concerning Chinese immigration to the Philippines. Some take the ground that if the Philippines are to be retained as American territory the Chinese are not wanted there any more than they are in the United States, and that if admitted they will soon overrun the archipelago.

President McKinley, Secretary Hay and Secretary Root, however, do not want to run counter to the wishes of China at this time, appreciating the desirability of being on good terms with the Chinese government. It is asserted by the Chinese government that the presence of Chinamen in the Philippines at this time is an advantage to the Americans and some members of the Administration are inclined to take this view.

While the President and Cabinet will eventually decide upon a definite policy for the islands under military government, Congress must determine whether the Chinese shall be allowed to freely enter the archipelago.

## A SERIOUS SUBJECT.

For You, For Anyone—Honolulu Has Taken It Up—Local Testimony Speaks For Itself.

When you work too hard what follows? You are tired, aren't you? You stoop over at some occupation. You strain yourself lifting. You walk too far, or ride too far. You call this overexertion. You cannot sleep at night comes. Your back aches, your head aches, often you ache all over. Oh, you say it's because I'm tired out.

Now this isn't right. It's because your kidneys are tired. They can only do just so much, and the lifting, stooping or straining has retarded their action. The heart has pumped the blood into them faster than they could filter it. The filter is overtaxed and becomes clogged.

They cry for assistance in the many aches that follow. Nothing starts the kidneys working so quickly as Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

We say so, and people right here in Honolulu are endorsing it.

Mrs. Emma Vieira, of King street, this city, says: "For three or four years I have had the misfortune to be afflicted with an aching back. The pain and discomfort this entailed on me can be better imagined than described. I have two children, and it was of course difficult for me to attend to them while oppressed with suffering. The way in which I found relief eventually was by using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, procured at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They did me a large amount of good, as I now testify. I should certainly recommend those who have backache or any other form of kidney trouble to try Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50). Mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## MORTUARY REPORT.

The total number of deaths reported for the month ending Sept. 30, 1900, was 79, distributed as follows:

Under 1 year	From 1 to 5	From 5 to 10	From 10 to 20	From 20 to 30	Over 30
15	4	2	6	13	11
Total	79				
Included	79				
Excluded	0				

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY MORTALITY.

Sept. 1899	112	Sept. 1900	79
Sept. 1897	41	Sept. 1898	79

CAUSE OF DEATH.		CAUSE OF DEATH.	
Accident	2	Fever Typhoid	3
Asphyxiation	1	Fever Malarial	3
Bright's Disease	2	Fever Remittent	2
Bronchitis	4	Gastritis	1
Cancer	1	Heart Disease	2
Consumption	10	Hemorrhage	2
Diphtheria	1	Hepatitis	1
Drugs	1	Measles	1
Erysipelas	2	Old Age	1
Exhaustion	1	Pneumonia	7
Hemiplegia	1	Peritonitis	1
Hypertrophy	1	Paralysis	1
Intestinal	1	Premature Birth	1
Kidney	1	Scald	1
Laryngitis	1	Tumor	1
Leukemia	1	Uterus of 8 months	1
Pneumonia	1		
Scarlet	1		
Tuberculosis	1		
Unlabeled	1		

C. B. REYNOLDS,  
Agent Board of Health.

## Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

## We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.  
TELEPHONE 121.

GIVEN AWAY!  
OR NEARLY SO.OIL!  
OIL!  
OIL!

For a few days, I will sell the same as "Nye's" Sperm Oil at 16 cents a bottle.

## Will Not Gum Your Machine.

L. F. Prescott  
Fort Street, near Hotel.

Dealer in Sewing Machines.

Castle & Cooke,  
LIMITED.

LIFE AND FIRE  
INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR  
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co  
OF BOSTON.

Elm Fire Insurance Company  
OF HARTFORD.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are warranted to cure Gonorrhea, in the blood, and all related complaints. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 40 years. In use by 40,000,000 of all Nations and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Prep. store, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

RUBBER  
STAMPS  
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Nothing  
So Bracing

AS  
PURE AIR

Everyone enjoys it; your health depends upon it. You can just as well have it as your prudent neighbor. Old and young alike endorse it.

DISINFECTINE  
With the heat of summer comes the foul and disease producing air from the cesspool, vault and cellar. You must be on your guard against the accumulation of trash, garbage, etc.; it is dangerous to have around.

INSURES  
No skill is required to have the air about your home pure. The cost is trifling and effect is wonderful. Disinfectine as prepared by us will serve the purpose.

PURE  
We have it prepared in quantities to supply any or all demands. We will deliver to your home, if within the city limits, a trial bottle at 25 cents. Don't neglect to order a bottle at once.

AIR.  
Those who are familiar with the article order it by the gallon, which proves beyond all doubt that it is the proper thing.

Manufactured only by  
HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

SOLE AGENTS.

POWELL'S  
BALSAM OF ANISEED  
WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECOMMENDATION OF DOCTORS AND THE TESTIMONY OF THE SUFFERING INDICATE ITS INVALUABLE VALUE.

UNQUALIFIED TESTIMONIALS.  
"I think it is an invaluable medicine for members of my family, and have recommended it to my brother and sister."

Mr. Thomas Brown, Chemist, London, October 1st, 1900, writes: "I have used Powell's Balsam of Aniseed for many years, and have found it to be a most reliable remedy for all kinds of coughs and colds, and I have recommended it to my family and friends."

Mr. Thomas Brown, Chemist, London, October 1st, 1900, writes: "I have used Powell's Balsam of Aniseed for many years, and have found it to be a most reliable remedy for all kinds of coughs and colds, and I have recommended it to my family and friends."

LOOKING FOR THE FOLLOWING IMMEDIATELY.  
EIGHT COUGHS QUICKLY BELIEVED.  
SEE TRADE MARK AS ABOVE ON EACH BOTTLE.

See the words "Thomas Powell & Co., Blackfriars Road, London," on the Government Stamp.

Refuse Imitations. Established 1894.  
SQUATTERS AND FARMERS WHEN ORDERING THEIR STORES SHOULD NOT Omit THIS REMARKED COUGH REMEDY.

FOR A COUGH.  
POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED  
FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND, AND GULF COLONIES.  
Bottles in 1/4, 1/2, 3/4, and 1 lb. sizes.

Agents for Hawaiian Islands:  
HOLLISTER DRUG CO., LTD.  
BENSON, SMITH & CO.  
HOBSON DRUG CO.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY  
The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:  
Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver  
Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to  
THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.,  
Agents Canadian-Australian S. & L. Line,  
Canadian Pacific Railway.



## JULIA DENT GRANT

Is Married to the Prince  
Cantacuzene.

Imposing Church Ceremonies at  
Newport and the Most Fashion-  
able Reception Held There.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 25.—At noon today the American ceremony, according to the rites of the Protestant Episcopal Church, following the Russian service last evening, made Miss Julia Dent Grant, daughter of General and Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant and granddaughter of President Grant, the wife of Prince Cantacuzene, Count Speranski. It was the closing and crowning social event of the Newport season, and one of the most brilliant affairs of the kind ever chronicled in the social annals of this city.

The reasons for this second marriage ceremony have already been well explained. The ceremony today was celebrated in that unpretentious edifice, All Saints' Church, and the ritual was that of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which, if brief, is decidedly impressive. There were two clergymen and a Bishop in the chancel, some beautiful music and all that goes to make up a lovely wedding, and above all, the glorious sunshine that all brides wish for.

The assembly of invited guests, notable for social and military distinctions, made the ceremony one of the most brilliant ever witnessed at Newport. The family and social connections of the bride gave the wedding a military as well as a diplomatic character, and the little church in which it took place was bright with blue and gold, the bridegroom's uniform easily outshining those of the Home Guard. Right Rev. C. Potter, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of New York, assisted by Rev. Dr. Nevins of the American Church in Rome, officiated, but, in accordance with the laws of the State of Rhode Island, Rev. Dr. Porter of the Episcopal Church of this city read that portion of the service which legally united the distinguished pair.

A reception followed the wedding ceremony at the Palmer residence and late this afternoon the Prince and Princess left for New York and St. Petersburg.

The reception at the Potter Palmer residence was one of the largest ever held in Newport. The bridal couple received under an immense floral arch, with Mrs. Grant and Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer standing on the right, while seated near was Mrs. U. S. Grant.

## Ordered to Molokai

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—The Commissioner of Immigration at this port has received a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury directing him to deport to Molokai, the Hawaiian leper settlement, Mrs. L. M. Todd, who has been an inmate of the Pesthouse for some time.

This is the first notice of its kind ever issued from Washington, and its effect is regarded by the local health authorities as far-reaching, since it may be the beginning of a movement to transfer all the lepers in the city's lazaretto to Molokai, now a Government settlement.

When told of her fate, Mrs. Todd became hysterical and vowed that they would never take her to Molokai. So Mrs. Todd was given a respite pending further communication with the Treasury Department.

## The Yacht Norna

The troubles of the yacht Norna and her master, N. J. Weaver, seem to be in process of settlement. The Commodore left on the City of Peking with his sister-in-law, Mrs. Wallace, for San Francisco. It is understood that a bond has been given in the Commodore's behalf by which he will be allowed a certain time in which to liquidate the indebtedness claimed under the Federal bottomry bond on the schooner.

## September Stock Sales.

During the month of September 10,959 shares of Olan stock were sold at from \$0.25 to \$5 cents; 5,248 McBrayde at \$2.75 to \$4.25; 4,046 Kihel at \$2.75 to \$6.00; 1,935 Honokaa at \$31.00 to \$33.75; 1,577 Okala at \$20.00 to \$22.00; 1,138 Ewa at \$26.50 to \$30.00 and 565 Waiwala assessable at \$100.00 at \$125.00.

## NO MORE FREE STORES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—An order of the War Department directs that hereafter there shall be no more gratuitous distribution of subsistence stores to persons in Alaska. Officers in some instances have exceeded the regulations in this matter.

## JAMES REED INJURED.

Mr. James Reed struck his leg against a cake of ice in such a manner as to bruise it severely. It became very much swollen and pained him so badly that he could not walk without the aid of crutches. He was treated by physicians, also used several kinds of liniment and two and a half gallons of whiskey in bathing it, but nothing gave any relief until he began using Chamberlain's Pain Balm. This brought almost a complete cure in a week's time and he believes that had he not used this remedy his leg would have had to be amputated. Mr. Reed is one of the leading merchants of Clay Court House, Va. Pain Balm is unequalled for sprains, bruises and rheumatism. For sale by all druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

## LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in U. S. General Post  
Office up to Sep. 30, 1899.

## GENTLEMEN.

Allen, G. L. Armstrong, A. S.  
Austin, C. (3) Armstrong, A. T.  
Anderson, Col. M. Adams, A. E.  
W. Alexander, J. B.

Andrews, R. Barnard, O. T.  
Burke, E. (4) Brown, F. B.  
Burgess, N. H. Brown, E.  
Bumford, N. Brown, E.  
Bushman, Dr. J. H. Boyd, J. M.  
Burne, E. Bolster, W. D.  
Burns, F. E. Bird, H. (2)  
Boyce, M. F. Benton, J.  
Brown, Wm. Bennett, F. A.  
Brimhall, J. M. Behr, H.  
Brimhale, W. H. Beck, M. J. W.  
Brock, M. J. W. Baywell, M.  
Bowen, J. P. Baahford, C.  
Blashika, M. Bailey, M. J. Jr.  
Bickerdike, L. Bessette, L. N. (2)  
Beckley, F. Baker, H.  
Berry, J. H. Baker, G.  
Bealsely, G. T. Ballentine, Mr. R.  
Baldwin, S. M. Barlow, Mr. G. H.  
Bosette, L. Clair, Mr. G. W. H.  
Carroll, Jr. E. Clark, W. M.  
Cauls, Mr. F. Cannon, Mr. A.  
Cannon, Mr. A. Colston, Mr. M. (2)  
Chapin, R. H. Coffin, Mr. G. M.  
Clark, Mr. C. H. Cooke, R. A.  
Cobb, W. B. Claassen, Mr. H. (2)  
Clarke, B. Crane, J. C.  
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